

LABOR CLARION

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A.F.L. Billion-Dollar Campaign

Officially inaugurating, on Washington's Birthday anniversary, "Labor Invests in Victory Week" President William Green of the American Federation of Labor pledged the five million Federation members to invest one billion dollars this year in defense bonds and stamps. President Green spoke with Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau over the Blue network.

Announcing that A.F.L. unions had already bought or subscribed for a total of more than \$2,000,000,000 worth of defense bonds, Green reported that every mail arriving at his office was flooded with new pledges.

State Programs Announced

"I cannot enumerate here all the splendid achievements reported to date," said Green, "but I would like to mention a few outstanding examples. One state federation alone promises that A.F.L. members in its jurisdiction will buy one hundred million dollars' worth of bonds before the year is out. Another state federation has mapped a fifty-million-dollar purchasing program.

"Local unions—and there are some 40,000 of them in the Federation—are likewise going 'all out' in this drive. They are promoting more and more agreements whereby employers will deduct specified amounts from the weekly paycheck of each worker toward the purchase of bonds for these workers."

Bonds for Victory Stressed

"While the national quota of our organization for the year is one billion dollars," the Federation head said, "the personal quota of each individual member is only \$3.85 a week. All you have to do—each and every one of you—is to put not less than \$3.85 aside each week this year for the purchase of defense bonds and stamps and our goal will be more than fulfilled."

In ending, President Green appealed to A.F.L. members to heed their country's call, and said: "This afternoon, in a symbolic ceremony before the statue of the 'Minute Man' at Concord, the officers of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor pledged with upraised hands that labor will do its part. Tonight, on the birthday of the father of our country, I ask each one of you in the name of God, in the name of America and in the name of humanity to repeat that pledge with me. We will do our part for victory!"

"Magnificent Example" Praised

Secretary Morgenthau called the A.F.L. bond drive "a magnificent example to the whole country" and pointed out it was the largest pledge to come to the Treasury from any single organization.

"Organized labor in this country," the Secretary declared, "has always recognized Fascism for what it is, and has known from the beginning that the Fascist system was a deadly menace to our free institutions."

International Unions Back Campaign

During the week following President Green's radio address the American Federation of Labor gave out the following preliminary reports which had been received from its affiliated national and international unions in support of the campaign toward the One Billion Dollar goal in the purchase of Defense Bonds and Stamps:

International Ladies' Garment Workers—This union has completed plans for purchase of \$250,000,000

worth of Bonds by members during the first six months of this year.

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—Purchases by the international, its locals and members now total \$8,006,277.

Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers—Members have agreed to buy \$5,000,000 worth of Bonds.

Boilermakers' International Union—Estimate of purchases by international, local unions and members to date—\$10,000,000.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen—Total purchases by international, locals and members now over \$1,000,000 mark—more coming.

American Federation of Musicians—This union and its locals have purchased a total of \$849,131 in bonds. No figures available yet on purchases by members.

Makes Poll of Local Units

Photo-Engravers—This union purchased \$20,000 in Defense Bonds, \$22,500 in savings bonds and \$153,000 in U. S. Treasury Bonds. A poll of local unions shows purchases of \$122,114 in Defense Bonds to date. Incomplete reports on membership purchases show a total of \$148,144 to date.

Maintenance - of - Way Employees—Purchases by Brotherhood and its divisions, \$250,000. Six thousand employees of Union Pacific Railroad have bought \$230,345 in payroll allotment plan and have subscribed for \$48,000 more each month.

Operative Plasterers—International has purchased limit of \$100,000. No data available yet on local union and member purchases.

Machinists—International purchased \$50,000 worth, will buy \$50,000 more. No data available yet on purchases by local lodges and members.

Letter Carriers—Association purchased \$115,000, many members on payroll allotment plan proposed by Post Office Department, but no figures yet available on amount of their purchases.

Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees—International purchased \$117,500, three divisions \$160,000. Union also has invested \$553,000 in other government bonds.

Pocketbook and Novelty Workers—Union bought \$75,000, locals \$76,800. Locals selling Bonds to members, one having set a \$50,000 goal.

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Law-Defying California Associations Blasted in Senate Committee Report

Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin reported to the Senate this week that investigation of civil liberties in California had disclosed a "pattern of organized violation and defiance" of labor laws and rights of free speech.

It was recommended that a "simple remedy" would be the outlawing of employer associations' conspiracies to flout the law.

The report was prepared by a Senate education and labor sub-committee which La Follette heads and which conducted hearings in California for twenty-eight days early in 1940. This report, La Follette said, is the first of a series of ten.

Flout National Labor Policy

The report said that "in important sectors of California's industry the national labor policy had not been honored or observed." It blamed employer associations "and their artificially generated 'citizens' committees and 'third party' movements" of undue interference with the rights of labor to organize and bargain collectively.

It added that "part and parcel of this autocratic system of labor relations that has for decades dominated California's agricultural industry" were: "Unemployment, underemployment, disorganized and haphazard migrancy, lack of adequate wages or annual income, bad housing, insufficient education, little medical care, the great burden of public relief, the denial of civil liberties, riots, strife, corruption."

Roll-Call of Anti-Union Groups

The report made the following charges against specific employers' organizations:

Associated Farmers of California, Inc.:

From local activities of this organization "arose the most flagrant and violent infringements of civil liberties which the committee studied in California."

The Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles:

"The most inclusive and powerful employers' organization in the city and the dominant influence in perpetrating and enforcing an unchanging

(Continued on Page Two)

"No Request Has Been or Will Be Made"

President William Green indignantly denounced as "utterly false" newspaper statements that the American Federation of Labor had asked the Selective Service System to grant special deferment to representatives of labor unions.

"No request for special treatment under the Selective Service Act has been made or will be made by the American Federation of Labor," Green flatly declared.

"The American Federation of Labor believes that the duty to bear arms in the defense of the nation falls equally upon all citizens and that there is no place for special privileges of any kind in the administration of the Selective Service Law.

"We feel confident that an equitable policy of deferments will be developed by the Selective

Service agency which will make sure that every citizen's productive capacity is put to the best use for winning the war."

The Selective Service headquarters in Washington also denied that any representative of the American Federation of Labor had asked, either verbally or in writing, for special consideration to labor representatives.

A high official serving under Draft Director Hershey informed the A.F.L. that the Selective Service System had acted entirely upon its own responsibility and judgment in issuing a directive to local draft boards authorizing them to defer authorized representatives of government, labor and industry who are key men in the maintenance of harmonious labor relations.

Senate Committee Report Blasts Employer Groups

(Continued from Page One)

'open shop' policy in the southern California area."

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles:

"The fighting tool of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce" which frequently resorts to use of "strike-breaking services" and "industrial detective agencies."

The Industrial Association of California:

"That organization had deliberately destroyed all its files prior to the year 1937 . . . and all available evidence suggests that this destruction was undertaken and carried out in anticipation of investigation."

Significance of Inquiry

The report continued: "The significance of this inquiry is that there is a need for adding to and increasing the protection of labor's civil rights through legislative action if we are to achieve that pervasive degree of collective bargaining procedure recognized as essential to an equitable division of the fruits of industry in a system of free private enterprise."

"The California investigation, as analyzed in this report, strongly suggests that the National Labor Relations Act has not yet proved effective in halting undue interference with the rights of labor to organize and bargain collectively. * * * Such organized conspiracies against the national labor law, often entangles local officialdom and give it a partisan tinge, creating a confusing and demoralizing conflict between federal and local law enforcement."

Use of Clever Devices

The report asserted that in California the "use of clever devices by the forces of anti-union employers to alienate public opinion from organized labor" had widely influenced the opinion of the public on union matters.

"Espionage and the blacklist were not infrequent," it said. "Strike-breaking was a specialized technique of the organizations. Of great importance in this connection is the device of the anti-picketing ordinance, which, in its customary form, either forbids peaceful picketing outright, or is capable of such a construction, and makes the offense or violation a misdemeanor."

The report paid particular attention to the Associated Farmers, and said this organization's activities "may be grouped under three classifications: Opposition to unions or field workers; opposition to

unions of packing house and processing workers, and opposition to unions of workers in industry."

During recent years, it said, "there have been strenuous attempts to expand the Associated Farmers' movement into other States." "Except for the organizations set up in Washington, Oregon and Arizona, its efforts have been abortive," it added.

Market for Munitions

Evidence concerning the use of industrial munitions, it said, "indicated that the agricultural regions of California were providing a lucrative market for these instruments of industrial warfare." The committee added that this "betokened a conflict of interest between employer and employee completely at variance with the usual conception of agriculture."

WORKERS TO STUDY PRODUCTION

Committees of workers will function in British armament factories in the future to exchange views with the management on matters of increased production and greater efficiency, it has been announced by the Ministry of Supply.

FARMER-WORKER UNION DIES

The Farmer and Labor Union, established in New Brunswick several years ago, aimed at linking the agricultural, saw milling, logging, pulpwood cutting, pulp and paper milling workers, has folded. The founders of the union refused to affiliate with any dominion or international union organization, preferring lone action. This aided in its downfall, as the lack of assistance has been sorely felt. The union also failed to effect an alliance between farmers and labor.

A.F.L. Defense Bond Drive

(Continued from Page One)

From its affiliated State Federations the A.F.L. had received the following messages:

Illinois—"Organized labor of this state will undoubtedly purchase one hundred million dollars' worth of Defense Bonds and Stamps in the A.F.L. campaign.

New York—"Our goal is fifty million dollar's worth of Defense Bonds and Stamps in the first six months of this year. Purchases to date by A.F.L. union members in this state approximate ten million dollars."

Massachusetts—"We solemnly pledge to do all within our power to raise at least fifty million dollars as our share of the A.F.L. goal."

Texas—"Millions already have been invested by labor here and millions more will be forthcoming."

Indiana—"More than a million dollars already subscribed by A.F.L. unions here and 85 per cent of A.F.L. workers on payroll allotment plan."

Oregon—"Our members and unions have pledged to purchase more than five million dollars' worth of Defense Bonds each year."

Alabama—"Union purchases here already one million dollars."

A number of central labor unions in various cities throughout the nation also forwarded messages to A.F.L. headquarters announcing preliminary reports that had been made on Defense Bond purchases already made in their localities and giving estimates for the future. From Pittsburgh it was reported that \$30,000,000 worth would be purchased in that district.

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State Federation Scores Victory in Shipyard Cases

Numerous workers in Bay area shipyards and war industries who have suffered from the widespread and contagious eye infection described as "kerato conjunctivitis" will benefit by the decision handed down last week by the Industrial Accident Commission when it awarded weekly benefit payments to a number of men represented by the California State Federation of Labor. No attorney fees are being charged the men involved, as the Federation is carrying all the bills for legal services connected with their cases.

Eye Disease Is Compensable

Stating that the disease is a compensable injury under the California Workmen's Compensation Act and that workers must be provided adequate medical treatment and be paid weekly indemnity for time disabled, the Industrial Accident Commission thereby ruled favorably on the contentions advanced by the State Federation.

All of the workers who were represented by the Federation were employed by the Bethlehem Steel Company shipbuilding division, where, it is estimated, nearly 400 employees were affected.

Ruling Will Benefit Many

Numerous cases developed in other shipyards in the area, and as a result of infection the men lost considerable time from their work. The State Federation of Labor took over a number of cases, as it wanted to get a favorable ruling so that all the men in the shipyards would benefit from it and be protected.

In the course of the Federation's campaign in behalf of the worker, the inadequate care and treatment, of employees suffering injuries, by the first-aid stations of the company was uncovered. In the interests of the health of the workers and of uninterrupted production in the yards, the Federation officials, although happy over the Commission's ruling, declare they will not be satisfied until proper medical care is afforded these employees.

Decision in Brief

The ruling of the Accident Commission in the case of Herbert Levin is typical of its other decisions, which differ only in the amount of the award given as determined by the difference in time lost from work by the respective applicants. In brief, this decision was as follows: That Levin, while working for the company, contracted the disease known as "kerato conjunctivitis," which was then epidemic in the yards; that the employer was self-insured, and all parties were subject to the provisions of the workmen's compensation, insurance and safety laws of the State; that the injury "caused total temporary disability continuing from December 20, 1941, to and including January 5, 1942 . . . exclusive of the waiting period of seven days. . . ."; that the company is liable for the reasonable cost of medical treatment which is necessary to cure and relieve the applicant from the effects of his injury; and that a "supplemental award will issue for bills not included herein unless the parties are able to adjust same without further proceedings."

This decision is looked upon by the Federation as a far-reaching one in protecting the health of the workers and in discouraging any chiseling on the part of the companies. More important still, is that it furthers the Federation's program of establishing scientific control in the field of industrial medicine.

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Smashing Blow Handed to House Anti-Labor Group

A determined drive to suspend the federal laws calling for a forty-hour week and extra pay for overtime suffered a smashing defeat in the House last week. Most of the Republicans were reported to have joined with the large number of Democrats in burying the proposal, 226 to 62, on a standing vote. Both labor and the Administration mustered their forces against the measure, which had been introduced by Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia, a Democrat, who has been persistent in opposing labor legislation.

Brought Up As "Rider"

Smith had offered his proposal as an amendment to a bill broadening the war powers of the Government. Earlier in the day President Roosevelt had declared that the practice of putting such "riders" on vital bills is reprehensible. Under such procedure the President is compelled to veto measures in their entirety in order to kill the unwanted "riders."

President Green of the A.F.L. declared that the real aim of the legislation was not to lengthen hours, since workers can now be employed longer than forty hours if they are paid overtime rates, but to "absolve employers of sweated workers" from paying overtime rates.

Wholesale Repeal Attempt

It was stated that the general effect of the Smith proposal would have been to eliminate overtime pay, and that this would be true in non-defense industries as well as in plants at work on war contracts. In some industries it was said men are now working as long as sixty hours a week, with the average running between forty-four and forty-six hours. Adoption of the proposal would have set aside, until after the war, the wage-hour law, the Walsh-Healy Act, and fifteen other federal laws relating to overtime and holiday work.

Supporters of the measure brought up their best oratorical siege guns, loaded with "patriotism" and the "emergency," in the attempt to win the battle for their well known anti-labor sentiments. They failed again, and a volley of cheers swept the House when the vote was announced.

The vote climaxed two full days of what was described as the bitterest congressional debate since the war started. Administration spokesmen generally fought the proposal.

"Can't Legislate Enthusiasm"

First Republican to enter the fight was Representative Joseph Clark Baldwin, of New York's "silk stocking" district, who spoke in opposition to the Smith amendment. "There's not a labor vote in my district that I know of," Baldwin observed. "When we passed this labor legislation we did it in an orderly fashion. If we suspend it we should do so the same way. We can't legislate enthusiasm. We want the co-operation of labor behind our effort to win this war. That is what we have to have."

Representative Thomason (D., Tex.) asserted that the amendment would increase labor disputes. He asserted that "98 per cent of labor is just as patriotic as the members here."

Chairman Mary T. Norton (D., N. J.) of the labor

committee told the House that the Smith proposal would serve notice on American workers that "their Congress does not believe in them, or their patriotism." She added that supporters of the proposal "are not waging war for democracy, but for industrial slavery. For God's sake, don't kill the spirit of the American worker," Mrs. Norton pleaded, urging that the War Labor Board be left with the responsibility for a wartime industrial policy.

CIGARETTE PRICES STAND

Price Administrator Henderson has refused to permit an increase in cigarette prices, asserting that an investigation showed that current prices were "fair and equitable." The present schedule provides that cigarette prices must be held at levels prevailing on December 26.

BRITISH LABOR MANIFESTO

The British Labor party has issued a manifesto calling for "total victory." It opposed any revengeful peace, but said that "the peoples of Germany, Italy and Japan must be brought finally to realize that the power which peace-loving nations can mobilize against aggression is overwhelming . . ." It called for permanent disarmament of the Axis nations and pledged the party never to favor negotiations with Hitler.

Labor Council Will Hold Meetings Twice a Month

At the meeting held last Saturday the San Francisco Labor Council voted to hold its sessions twice a month—on the second and fourth Saturday afternoons. Hence there will be no meeting of the Council this week, and the first session under the new schedule will be held March 14. The executive committee will follow the same program and will meet on the second and fourth Saturdays at 1 p. m. It was provided that in case of necessity either the executive committee or the Council itself would be called into special session.

After a two months' trial of the new meeting time the executive committee will again consider the subject, both as to the holding of weekly meetings and whether or not night meetings should be resumed.

In explaining the recommendation of the executive committee for the new arrangement, members of the committee stated that full consideration had been given to various opinions, and following interviews with a number of the delegates. The emergency conditions, wherein a number of delegates are compelled to work on Saturday afternoon, and in other instances delegates wish to be at home in the evening in the event of blackouts, are controlling factors in making a final decision on the matter. Opposition was expressed against the new meeting schedule but on the vote being taken the committee recommendation was adopted by a substantial majority.

Social Security Coverage For Illness Recommended

The Social Security Board recommended this week an expansion of the federal insurance program to provide compensation for wage losses due to illness and urged also that "a beginning be made" on a program of assuring adequate medical care for all persons.

In its annual report to Congress, the Board said it believed federal insurance against wage losses due to permanent or temporary disability "is now feasible."

"A wage earner who is out of work because he is sick," the Board observed, "is not entitled to an unemployment benefit even though his past work and earnings would have qualified him for benefits if he were well and available for a job. The man disabled in younger years, unless by occupational injury or disease covered by a state workmen's compensation law, has no recourse to social insurance, though his family responsibilities may be at their height. If his disability is long-standing, any protection he may have earned for his old age or for his dependents in the form of survivors' insurance is likely to lapse."

The Board said legislation also should be enacted to protect workers entering the armed forces against loss of their federal insurance protection. It directed attention also to what it described as "the need of safeguarding the insurance rights of persons who take civil defense jobs with the federal government."

War Work for Small Firms

Production Chief Donald M. Nelson has ordered the army and navy to bring thousands more of the nation's 200,000 factories into war production by suspending competitive bidding on arms contracts.

"Perfectly capable small firms" had been blocked from getting into war production, Nelson explained, because, "under competitive bidding, large concerns which already hold extensive war contracts are often able to underbid small manufacturers who are not doing any war work at all."

Nelson said that henceforth simple, standardized articles must be ordered by the armed services and the Maritime Commission from smaller concerns, leaving the larger plants free to concentrate on accelerated production of such items as tanks, planes and big guns.

"No thoroughly occupied man was ever yet very miserable."—Landor.

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"Drafting" Cheap Labor?

Fay W. Hunter, chief of the Farm Placement Section of the U. S. Employment Service is quoted as saying at Chicago that it may become necessary to draft school children from the seventh grade up to meet the farm labor shortage.

This seems foolish talk, especially in view of the recommendations just made by four federal agencies, including the very U. S. Employment Service for which Hunter works. It would seem that if Uncle Sam wants unity at this time—which is highly desirable, and imperative—he should at least be able to make his own agencies and their representatives click together. The recommendations referred to, made in the form of a "statement of national policy," are designed to prevent the exploitation of children on farms in the name of the war emergency. Children under 16 should be employed only in case of dire necessity and then only after the U. S. Employment Service had found it impossible to provide an adequate farm labor supply, it was urged. Other governmental agencies which had approved the statement of policy were the Department of Labor, Department of Agriculture and Office of Education.

Most children in the seventh grade, mentioned by Hunter as a starting point for recruiting farm workers, are well under 16. The emergency is not so acute that young children need to be drafted for farm labor. Citizens who have the best interest of their nation at heart will oppose any such suggestions to the utmost.

War Labor Board Policy

A Washington news story this week declares the National War Labor Board is moving in the direction of "open covenants openly arrived at," through a new policy whereby hearings before the full board are to be opened to the press and public. The news article continues:

This contrasts with the increasing tendency of some federal agencies to do their work behind closed doors, even on matters of no apparent importance. The new War Labor Board policy also is a decided change from its predecessor, the National Defense Mediation Board, which conducted its hearings in utmost secrecy.

The new policy means that in some measure newspapers will be enabled to report the arguments on which important decisions are based. It is expected to receive its first important tryout in the "Little Steel" cases, whose merits a special investigating Board panel began to look into last Tuesday.

"The practice by public bodies of holding open hearings is one of the hallmarks of democracy," said William H. Davis, N.W.L.B. chairman. "Because of the national agreement between labor and management that there shall be no strikes or lockouts for the duration of the war and that all disputes shall be settled by peaceful means, the decisions of the

Board have a quasi-judicial character. The American people are entitled to as much information as possible concerning the facts considered by the Board in reaching its decisions."

There has been general speculation by news writers, columnists and the public on the general attitude which might be taken by the War Labor Board in the "Little Steel" decision as indicative of the feeling of Board members on wage increases and the union or closed shop issue, each of which is involved in the pending case.

The complete Board comprises twelve members, there being four representatives respectively of labor, industry and the public.

Heed This Request

For seventeen years the post office employees have not had a raise in pay, and in spite of the present skyrocketing of the cost of living no adjustments have yet been made. That these hard working employees are about the most neglected in the country and have been completely ignored in wage adjustments to meet the terrific jump in living costs produced by the war, cannot be denied by anyone.

Recognizing at last the need of these employees, a bill (H. R. 6486) has been introduced in Congress to give them the long overdue consideration that is coming to them.

The California State Federation of Labor urges every central labor council and local union in the State to send letters to their congressmen urging them to vote for H. R. 6486. This is the very least that labor can do to help these employees, who are loyal union members, and all should join wholeheartedly in complying with the State Federation's request. And further, in appreciation of the service rendered by your individual letter carrier, as well as the courtesy and aid shown by different employees of the postal force in other matters, a letter sent in their behalf to your senator and congressman would evidence your personal interest in attaining justice for these faithful workers.

Wall Street Union Hikes Scale

The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange has approved a boost of about 25 per cent in the commissions charged on securities transactions through its members.

The new rate, subject to quickly-expected membership approval, will become effective on the first Monday following that action, probably early next month, a spokesman said.

The new schedule is in the form of an amendment to the Exchange's constitution.

Let's Have the Facts

(From "Editor & Publisher")

Manipulation of news is impracticable. It is also indispensable in the U. S. A., for it is a leaf right out of the book of the dictators whose philosophy we despise.

Moscow kept the people of Russia in darkness about the German advance last autumn until the foe was almost at the capital's gates. Berlin, Tokyo and Rome treat news as something to be rationed like ammunition. The Russians don't know the difference, for they have never enjoyed free news. The Axis people can't do anything about it. Americans do know the difference. American newspaper men can do something about it, and from their present temper we think they might if they suspect that anybody in Washington is deliberately monkeying with news.

Let's have the facts, without delay, on what our armed forces are doing. Favorable or unfavorable, that knowledge is vital to an intelligent and successful prosecution of the war.

The fact that Hitler's timetables of aggrandizement have been upset does not mean that Nazi aggrandizement is no longer a powerful, grave menace to world peace and humanity.

Workers Respond to Call

Men who have made the welkin ring with charges that workers have retarded the defense program owe an apology to those whom they have been slandering. It is unlikely, however, that they will admit their error, even in the face of official disclosures that their wild statements were without the slightest foundation.

Instead of lagging, the defense program has gone ahead much farther than even the most optimistic had dared hope for, Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson told the Senate appropriations committee last week.

Cheering Facts Presented

This result, of course, would never have been achieved had not the nation's workers responded as they always do when there is a real job to be done.

Members of the committee were tremendously impressed by Patterson's frank statement. Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada said that it contained more encouragement than any other report reaching Congress on the war effort.

Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma declared the Government has "really gone to work on the bottlenecks and they're moving heaven and earth to turn out materials."

Just what Patterson told the committee was not disclosed, because his report, it was said, was "off the record" and contained information which must be concealed from enemy eyes.

Production Ahead of Schedule

It is known, however, says *Labor*, that Patterson presented facts and figures showing that production of planes, tanks, ships and other war materials is running far ahead of schedule, and that industry is rapidly getting into a stride that will produce more munitions than the combined output of enemy nations.

Just what Patterson implied in declaring the program is ahead of schedule will be realized by recalling the goal set by the President early in January. This year, the President said, industry would be asked to turn out 60,000 war planes, with 125,000 next year; 45,000 tanks, with 75,000 in 1943; 20,000 anti-aircraft guns, with 35,000 next year, and 8,000,000 tons of ships, with 10,000,000 tons next year.

When the President announced these estimates they were regarded as fantastic even by production men, but, according to Patterson, they are being met, with something to spare. That prediction was confirmed by the President in his recent "fireside chat."

Planes and Small Arms

General William S. Knudsen, director of war production, said that the country would produce 60,000 planes this year, 45,000 of which will be fighters.

Robert White, assistant manager of the government-owned North American Aviation Plant at Kansas City, Kan., reported that its production pace was far ahead of the schedule set by the War Department.

From Bridgeport, Conn., came the astounding report that the Remington Arms Company there will turn out more small arms ammunition this year than was produced by all manufacturers in the United States during the four years of the first World War.

War Labor Board's Record

The National War Labor Board announced February 15 that during the first month of its existence ending February 12, it had received a total of 65 labor disputes affecting national defense and involving 779,530 men. The National Defense Mediation Board in its first month had received certification of 15 cases involving 37,254 men.

Of these cases the War Labor Board, in that period, closed 6 by mediation and 1 by Board decision. Interim settlements or interim decisions were made in 4 cases; 3 were referred to arbitration; 2 to the National Labor Relations Board; 12 to special examiners, while 23 were in the process of mediation and 7 under consideration by the full Board. Seven cases were awaiting Board action.

FACING THE FACTS

By PHILIP PEARL in A.F.L. Weekly News Service

President Roosevelt told us in his Washington's Birthday fireside chat how labor can help win the war. He said:

"Here are three high purposes for every American:

"1. We shall not stop work for a single day. If any dispute arises we shall keep on working while the dispute is solved by mediation, or conciliation or arbitration—until the war is won.

"2. We shall not demand special gains or special privileges or special advantages for any one group or occupation.

"3. We shall give up conveniences and modify the routine of our lives if our country asks us to do so. We will do it cheerfully, remembering that the common enemy seeks to destroy every home and every freedom in every part of our land."

We can assure the President without hesitation that the five million members of the A.F.L. will live up to this program in every particular.

The A.F.L. already has taken a solemn "no strike" pledge. It has religiously refrained from making excessive demands or seeking special privileges. It has cheerfully made major sacrifices and its members are even now arranging to place part of their hard-earned wages every week on the line for defense bonds.

Employers Playing Dirty Pool

But labor's effort should not be entirely one-sided. If the workers of America give up the exercise of their economic strength—the right to strike—for the duration of the war, they expect a square deal from employers, the public and the Government.

In one respect this has been assured by the creation of the War Labor Board by President Roosevelt, as recommended by the American Federation of Labor. Labor relies upon this Board to safeguard its rights, now that it has voluntarily surrendered the strike weapon and has agreed to settle all disputes by peaceful means.

But we are sorry to say that many employers and big-money interests generally are not playing the game. They are seeking, contrary to the President's express desires, to take advantage of labor's position.

Knowing that labor has pledged itself not to strike under any circumstances, some employers are refusing to bargain in good faith. They turn a deaf ear to all requests for wage increases, despite swelling profits and booming production. They blind themselves to labor's just right to recognition and try to sick the dogs on any union that asks for a closed shop. They are even attempting to break down standards set in existing contracts when they come up for renewal.

That is dirty pool, and the pity of it is that the press is actively engaged in helping the perpetrators of such mean tactics. They jump on labor unions with both feet at every opportunity and completely ignore labor's tremendous contributions to the nation's war effort.

Dangerous Tactics

The newspapers are playing a sinister role in the present anti-labor campaign. When such labor-haters as Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia come to the fore with vengeful and reprehensible legislation proposals aimed at the destruction of all labor protective laws, they get columns of favorable publicity. Every ranting and empty-headed Congressman who takes a crack at the workers gets a pat on the back from the press.

This is a dangerous thing. Nothing is better calculated to arouse the resentment of workers than unmerited denunciation. Nothing is more likely to destroy their morale than the chorus of hate led by the howling hyenas of entrenched wealth.

America needs its loyal and devoted workers more today than ever before. America can't win this war unless the huge army of men in overalls now enlisted on the industrial front is kept in the best of shape.

Would anyone in this country think it might help win the war if we put our soldiers, sailors and fliers on short rations? Would anyone dare to suggest that

the men in the ranks on the battlefields be blamed if we lose a battle in the Pacific?

Yet the campaign of calumny against labor is just as ridiculous and dangerous. If our workers don't earn enough to live decently and keep their families in good health, our war production program will fail. If our workers do not get proper rest and recreation, they won't be able to do the job. If our workers are continually hounded and berated by the press and public they will lose heart.

We urge all those who are as interested as we are in winning the war to bear these truths always in mind.

THE ISLAND OF JAVA

The island of Java, rich prize for which the Japanese have been fighting during the past week, is the most densely inhabited region of the world, having 821 persons to the square mile. It is 622 miles long and from 50 to 150 miles wide, in total area a little larger than the State of New York. United States firms have \$70,000,000 invested in the East Indies, much of it in Java.

AXIS AND ANTI-AXIS FREEDOMS

The Rome radio, according to news reports Saturday, broadcast a new decree imposing prison sentences up to three years and a maximum fine equaling about \$2000 for anyone convicted of listening to enemy or neutral radio stations. On the same day it was announced that Australia had rejected proposals that the Government "jam" Tokyo radio broadcasts, it being declared as essential from the standpoint of freedom that the people be able to listen to whatever they liked, and to "use their common sense" on what was heard.

BE SURE . . . THEN GO AHEAD

A rancher reported to Sheriff Emig of Santa Clara county that an auto load of Japanese were photographing railroad trestles, the Coyote dam and other points, and that when some one approached they jumped into their auto and sped away. Emig sent a dozen deputies to investigate. They found: (1) The men were employees of radio station KQW; (2) the "camera" they had was a piece of apparatus for testing atmospheric condition; (3) they had not fled and had not even been aware they were being watched; (4) they were not Japanese.

Significant Ruling Made By Accident Commission

Another important decision was rendered by the Industrial Accident Commission when it awarded Leslie C. Judson, hotel clerk, and son of Robert Judson, business representative of the Santa Clara Building Trades Council, the sum of \$14.82 a week, beginning June 27 last, and continuing weekly thereafter until the termination of his disability or the further order of the Commission.

While employed as a hotel clerk, Judson assisted in lifting a large chesterfield and as a result of the exertion sustained a heart attack. This caused temporary total disability, and as neither the employer nor the insurance carrier furnished the necessary medical treatment to effect a cure or relief of the injury, Judson had to do so himself. The Commission's award also provided that the insurance carrier should furnish all further medical treatment which the applicant was or might be in need of.

It is pointed out by Secretary Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor that the significance of the case lies in the indifference on the part of the insurance company, and its active opposition to fulfilling obligations to such injured employees; also the fact that because of their ignorance or failure to take up their cases with the Commission a great number of workers are rooked out of what is due them in the way of compensation.

The State Federation has taken especial interest in these compensation cases, and whenever it can intervene in behalf of workers in such need.

State Few Over 28 Will Be Drafted During the Year

In raising the country's armed forces to 3,000,000 men during 1942, few in the 28-through-35 age group and still fewer above that will be called to military service, it is asserted by Brigadier General Lewis B. Hershey, national director of Selective Service, and Representative James W. Wadsworth, co-sponsor of the Selective Service Act, in a joint article in the *American Magazine* in which they explain the Government's plans for the immediate future.

"The younger men," writes General Hershey, "those without dependents and those not absolutely necessary in vital occupations, if physically fit will be taken into the fighting services as they are needed."

Don't Worry, Says Hershey

"To those who are not in these classes, I say, 'Keep cool. Take stock of yourself and, if you are qualified to help in non-combatant work, be ready to serve if you are called. Keep yourself in good physical condition and don't worry.'

"We intend to preserve as far as possible the social and economic stability of the millions who, behind the lines, are servicing the men in uniform, and, until the Government decides it needs you, you can best serve your country by remaining calm and doing the job in which you are now engaged to the limit of your capabilities, thus promoting and furthering our national efficiency."

In further explanation of just how the new call to service will work, Representative Wadsworth writes:

"Reclassification [of the 21-28 group] will bring back many who had been deferred because they had served in the armed services, the National Guard or in the Reserve. Boards, too, will re-examine the cases of men who were deferred as necessary in industry, business, agriculture, or professions. General Hershey may start to call the best men in the 28-through-35 group, but he doesn't expect to find a great many. And, when you get into the 36-through-44 group, only 5 per cent are fit for field duty."

Standards to Be Relaxed

"I am confident that in this war we shall never have to go below Class I for men. This class includes men fit for general military service and those fit only for limited military service. Our physical standards, which were quite strict when we were choosing men only for training, and which forced the rejection of 32 per cent of the men examined, will be somewhat relaxed and thousands heretofore rated as fit only for limited service will go into Class I-A."

"Class II is made up of the 'necessary men' and those with dependents. Upon re-examination some may be found to be not 'necessary,' some physically fit young married men whose wives can easily support themselves may have been treated too liberally by their boards and may be sent to war, but generally the good of the nation demands that men in this class remain in private life unless conditions become desperate."

EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN

Thompson Products, Inc., one of Cleveland's biggest war plants, is beginning a survey of its job classifications to determine how many jobs can be filled by women. Announcement has been made that pay rates for the women will be the same as those of the departing men, providing they carry out the same duties, but where men assistants are necessary for lifting operations, machine set-up work and for grinding tools, the women's rates will be lowered. Women machine workers will have the same overtime rates as the men workers.

UNION SQUARE GARAGE

The Park Commission has granted an extension of three months, to July 1, for completion of the Union Square garage. Deadline in an agreement signed a year ago had been set at April 1.

Propose Doubling Income Tax in Lower Brackets

In the new tax measure submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury last Tuesday, and which will now be considered by the lawmakers, it is proposed to double income taxes of persons earning under \$10,000 a year. A withholding levy on earnings (payment on tax from weekly earnings) is also presented. Needless to state that the subject will affect directly or indirectly every worker in the land no matter what the size of his income.

New Excise Levies

The excise tax features include: Transportation, from 5 to 15 per cent, with 20 per cent on berths and seats; telegrams from 10 to 15 per cent; candy and chewing gum, 15 per cent of the manufacturers' sale price; lubricating oil, 4½ to 10 cents a gallon. The program calls for doubling the present gasoline tax of 1½ cents a gallon, taxing soft drinks 1 cent a bottle, and increasing the levy on a 15-cent package of cigarettes from 6½ cents to 8 cents.

It is proposed to tax income from state and municipal bonds—both existing and future issues—by requiring husband and wife to file a joint return, and to plug other so-called loopholes in present laws.

Increase in Lower Brackets

News articles in relation to the proposal stated: "Persons in the lower and middle income brackets would bear the brunt of the increases in individual taxes for two reasons. The rates on the wealthy already are high and Treasury experts also figured that anti-inflationary aims of the program could be attained only by 'mopping up' part of the surplus earnings of persons with incomes under \$15,000."

The Secretary of the Treasury recommended that Congress raise two billion dollars by extending the social security program and payments, and he also expressed opposition to a "general" sales tax.

Under the new proposals, a married person with two dependents having a net income of \$3000 would pay \$118 income tax, compared with \$58 under the present. A single person with the same income would pay \$470, compared with the present \$221. The earned income credit on individual returns would be abolished.

Boost in Surtax

Existing personal exemptions for individual incomes are \$750 for a single person, \$1500 for a married person and \$400 for each dependent. The normal income tax is 4 per cent. These would not be changed, but the surtax, which now starts at 6 per cent on the first \$2000, would start at 12 per cent on the first \$500 and jump to 20 per cent at the \$1500 bracket.

In reference to the proposed withholding levy and increase in employee social security payments, the United Press states as follows:

How Will the Proposed New Tax Law Affect You?

How the income tax changes which Treasury Secretary Morgenthau recommended this week would be "felt in every American home" is illustrated by these tables, comparing the tax now being paid and that proposed for the next year. (The column "Net Income" shows amount of income before personal exemption):

SINGLE PERSON (No Dependents)			MARRIED (No Dependents)			MARRIED PERSON (Two Dependents)		
Personal Exemption, \$750	Net Income	Amount of Tax: Present Law Proposal	Personal Exemption, \$1500	Net Income	Amount of Tax: Present Law Proposal	Personal Exemption, \$1500	Net Income	Amount of Tax: Present Law Proposal
\$ 800	\$ 3	\$ 8	\$1,500	\$.....	\$.....	\$2,300	\$.....	\$.....
900	11	24	1,600	6	16	2,400	6	16
1,000	21	40	1,700	13	32	2,500	12	32
1,100	31	56	1,800	23	48	2,700	29	64
1,200	40	72	1,900	32	64	3,000	58	118
1,500	69	128	2,000	42	80	4,000	154	333
1,600	79	147	2,100	52	99	5,000	271	587
2,000	117	230	2,200	61	118			
2,500	165	345	2,300	71	137			
3,000	221	345	2,400	80	156			
4,000	347	735	2,500	90	175			
5,000	483	1,023	3,000	138	285			
			4,000	249	535			
			5,000	375	805			

If the Treasury's program for collecting part of next year's income tax at the source—through a withholding levy—is approved, it would collect income and social security taxes of a married person, with two dependents, earning \$5000 in this manner:

An allowance of \$2300 would be made for personal and dependent exemptions. Ten per cent of the remaining \$2700 of income would be \$270, to be collected at the source—approximately \$5.18 a week deducted from pay checks.

More for Social Security

The Administration, according to informed sources, has been planning to increase employee social security payments to 4 per cent. That would amount to about a \$4 deduction a week on a salary of approximately \$100 a week, but would stop after earnings for the year had passed \$3000.

The Government thus would be taking about \$9.18 a week from the taxpayer's check for slightly more than half the year and \$5.18 a week for the remainder. The social security taxes, of course, would accumulate as a reserve for future retirement payments for the individual.

At the end of the year the taxpayer would calculate his income tax—which the Treasury estimates would amount to \$587. He then still would owe about \$317 in income tax—\$587 minus the \$270 already deducted.

SUSPEND AGE MAXIMUM

In news dispatches from Washington, last Monday, it was announced the Civil Service Commission had suspended maximum age limitations for federal jobs to expedite employment of government office workers. The commission, under an executive order, acted to accelerate hiring by the war and navy departments and other agencies engaged in work vital to the war effort.

Labor Radio Program Will Present Maureen O'Hara

Maureen O'Hara, feminine star of the film "How Green Was My Valley," will donate her talents to the cause of union labor with a personal appearance on the California State Federation of Labor broadcast next Monday night, March 8. She will be heard in a radio drama entitled "Londonderry Air." Louis Castellucci and his symphonic band and Evelyn Ankers, songstress, will contribute to the musical portion of the program "This, Our America."

The program will be heard over KFRC and stations of the Mutual-Don Lee California network from 8 to 8:30 p. m. KROY, in Sacramento, will present a delayed broadcast at 9:30 p. m., Wednesday, March 10.

LOCAL TRAFFIC SURVEY

Ernest P. Goodrich, city planning consultant, this week asked for a budget of \$100,000 to conduct a traffic and transit survey in San Francisco over a twelve to eighteen months' period, and to continue "master planning" for the same length of time. Intimating he thinks the \$100,000 outlay too high, Mayor Rossi said he will let the Board of Supervisors take the initiative in the program.

City Railway Fares Boom

The monthly report of William Scott, manager of the Municipal Railway of San Francisco showed an all-time February high in receipts.

The railway collected \$334,546 last month. The previous February high mark was in 1939, with receipts totaling \$325,302.

Less use of autos, due to the tire shortage, and staggered business hours that spread commuter "peaks" were declared to be contributing factors in boosting the "Muni" receipts.

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Wartime Body Is Formed At Teamster Conference

At a meeting held in Chicago last week by delegates from throughout the country representing joint councils of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, a new organization was created to function within the Brotherhood.

The organization will be known as the National Conference of Teamsters, and will have Dave Beck of Seattle as chairman. The proposal for the new body was said to have been greeted with enthusiasm by the representatives present, who declared it to be the answer to many of the problems confronting the Brotherhood as a whole.

To Consider General Subjects

While the Chicago meeting had been assembled chiefly to consider the tire rationing plan as affecting the livelihood of thousands of members of the teamsters' organization, it was finally decided that a permanent organization could profitably be formed to consider other matters that may arise both during and following the national emergency.

In reference to the tire and rubber situation the delegates decided to recommend a congressional investigation, having for its purpose the determination of the amount of rubber now available and the proper steps to be taken for its conservation. Conflicting opinions on the subject among federal officials have been given expression, and the teamsters want to know the facts. Indorsement of such an inquiry was given by the San Francisco Labor Council last week, following report of the action taken at the Chicago meeting.

At the latter gathering Chairman Beck pledged the wholehearted support of the Teamsters to President Roosevelt, which brought an ovation from the 200 delegates in attendance.

Real a Member of New Body

As chairman of the newly organized National Conference, Beck was authorized to name the members. Charles W. Real, secretary of a Brotherhood local in Oakland, was one of his selections. Frank J. Gillespie of Chicago will be the permanent secretary of the Conference. Other members named, and later ratified unanimously by the delegates, were: Frank W. Brewster of Seattle; Patrick J. Burke, St. Louis; James Hoffa, Detroit; Robert A. Borden, Birmingham; John H. Rohr, Cleveland; Raymond T. McCall, Boston; John O'Rourke, New York; John O'Neal, Philadelphia, and William Lee, Chicago.

Councils representing the different groups in the Brotherhood are to be set up, and two of these were immediately organized to function for the dairy and bakery sections. These sub-councils will present their programs to the national body for approval.

Case of Captured Civilian Workers

It was reported from Washington this week that the plain facts were given to senators and congressmen by representatives of the California State Federation of Labor in their attempt to procure justice for the civilian employees captured by the Japanese at Wake and Guam islands. It was shown that the dependents of these men had received only \$100 in January and were informed that no more compensation would be forthcoming, and that no provision at all had been made for the captured employees themselves. When the situation was presented to the joint conference committee of the Senate and House by the Federation representatives members of the committee expressed full sympathy with the contention of the Federation.

Determined to translate the Congressmen's inten-

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America must be strong. Every man and woman must contribute their strength to the strength of America at war.

Some are carrying guns—some are flying planes—some are giving their blood on ships at sea.

YOU on the home front must buy those guns—those planes—those ships. *That* must be your contribution to freedom under fire! *Buy Defense Stamps and Bonds Today*—buy them with every penny you have to spare!

tion into action, the labor representatives ascertained that Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, would be glad to introduce an amendment to H. R. 6446 which will settle the entire matter beyond cavil or question, and have since submitted a bill embodying this amendment to Senator Walsh for introduction some time this week, when H. R. 6446 is expected to become law.

It seemed that the only source of opposition to such a bill would be the Navy Department. State Federation of Labor headquarters here expressed hope that the navy would withdraw from its position in regard to these men and share the attitude of other responsible officials in Washington who desire to treat these men fairly.

The State Federation of Labor declares it intends to follow up the progress of this amendment and continue in its fight to the end that these men who were at Wake and Guam will receive justice.

Under their contract of employment they were promised full pay from the time they left the mainland until they returned.

State Guard Needs Men

According to announcement made early this week the State Guard needs, immediately, men 18 to 64 years of age who are not subject to the draft. Initial pay is \$60 per month with room, board and equipment free. It was requested that applications be made to the recruiting officer, Armory, at Fourteenth and Mission streets, or the Ferry building.

Margaret Bondfield Will Speak Here on Monday

"What America Can Learn from British Rationing" will be the theme of the address for the Rt. Hon. Margaret Bondfield at a public dinner meeting next Monday evening, March 9, at the Union League Club under sponsorship of Citizens for Victory. Having also held a portfolio in the MacDonald Government, Miss Bondfield is now adviser to the British Labor Ministry. She was the first woman to be accorded a Cabinet post.

Alexander Watchman, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council, will introduce the speaker. Chester H. Rowell, vice-chairman of Citizens for Victory for the Pacific Coast, will preside at the dinner.

The public, both men and women, are invited, but are asked to make advance reservations by telephoning Douglas 2273 or 2234.

State Election This Year. Are You Registered?

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Wage Increase Gained in New Contract of Molders

Molders and Foundry Workers' Union No. 164 on last Tuesday evening ratified a new agreement which had been negotiated by its committee with the Northern California Foundrymen's Institute.

Every member of the union will benefit from a wage increase, which amounts to \$1.10, \$1.20, \$1.60 or \$2.10 per day, depending upon the classification of employment, and with no one receiving less than the \$1.10 raise. The new rates became effective March 1. The hourly wage for the various groups ranges from 86 1/4 cents to \$1.26 1/4.

The principle of seniority is recognized in the agreement, and when employees having 60 days service are to be laid off it is agreed that they shall be notified one day in advance. Vacations with pay, which had been provided for in the two past agreements, were continued in the new one. Union representatives report that other conditions favorable to the men were gained in the negotiations. The pact will continue until February 28, 1943, and unless notice is given prior to February 1 of that year by either party desiring to effect a change therein it will be deemed renewed for another year.

In consideration of the national emergency, the union agreed to the elimination of the observance of two holidays which had heretofore been recognized. It is provided that physical examination shall not be required as a condition of employment, and a special section of the contract declares that apprentices shall be afforded every reasonable opportunity to perfect themselves in the trade and that they shall no be kept continuously on one class of work, nor shall they be discharged after the stipulated probationary period. The beginning rate of apprentices will be \$5.10 per day, an increase of 50 cents per day to be granted each six months.

Provision is made for the adjustment of grievances through a conference committee of union representatives and employers if a grievance in any plant has not been otherwise adjusted. Pending adjustment there shall be neither lockout nor strike.

The jurisdiction of Molders and Foundry Workers' Union No. 164 covers the State north of Fresno except the Sacramento railroad shops, and the terms of the new agreement apply to the union's members in all of that area. Representing No. 164 in the negotiations with the employers were Al T. Wynn, Frank Brown, William Lieshman, Tony Knoble and William Burnit.



Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Mrs. C. M. Baker, wife of International President Baker, was last week returned to her home after almost a month spent in an Indianapolis hospital, where she underwent a major operation on January 24. She is reported to be recuperating nicely.

A. J. Grimwood, of the *Chronicle* chapel, and wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on February 24 at the Bal Tabarin. Besides many friends, there were present their two sons and a daughter, Mrs. Charles Manly of Kansas City, who was visiting with her parents.

Chairman Fred Dornbach of Filmer Bros. last week received a bad cut on his wrist when he struck it on a jagged piece of glass in a broken door. His doctor stated there were no severed ligaments, but that it will be another three or four weeks before the stiffness will leave his hand.

J. F. Rhodes, president of Salt Lake Typographical Union, visited at headquarters on Monday. Mr. Rhodes, formerly a resident here and a member of the old *Call* chapel, was called here because of the illness of his sister, who is showing improvement.

Pearl Daniel of the Filmer Bros. chapel still has a "sub" on while she is recovering from a painful injury received a couple of weeks ago when a door was closed on her hand as she was about to leave a street car.

Fred W. Smith of the *Shopping News* chapel has been recommissioned for the duration of the war as captain in the regular army and has been assigned to the office of the adjutant general in Sacramento. His duties are to assist in reorganizing the National Guard of California.

Herbert W. Ryder, a member of the *Daily News* chapel since 1927, passed away on Monday, March 2, at his home, 1096 Pine street. Deceased had been ailing for some time, and a week prior to his death he had worked one day after being absent for two weeks. He first became affiliated with No. 21 in 1919, working in and around San Francisco until 1927, and had a continuous membership in this local of fifteen years. Surviving is his wife, Eunice Lulu. Private funeral services were conducted on Tuesday at the Ashley & McMullen chapel, 4200 Geary boulevard.

Stockton Typographical Union this week completed negotiations for a new newspaper contract. This agreement is for eight months and definitely expires on September 30. It calls for a \$2.50 weekly increase in wages along with two weeks vacation with pay, and is unique in that the vacations will be given to all members of a chapel who have one year's service in the office, whether they are regulars or substitutes. Extras working three days or less per week will receive a bonus of 50 cents per day. This brings the Stockton scale to \$51.25.

John J. McNear, who has been spending most of his time lately in Nevada, where he is interested in a number of mining deals, was in the city for a few days this week and visited at headquarters of the union.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Embarrassing moments are where you find them. It was at the stage depot Jerry Wright found his. To get a dog for the baby, Jerry came over from Marvelous Marin, tied a string to the pooh, and they wouldn't let him inside the stage unless he left the bloodhound outside.

"Come over to the house the 29th of February,"

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Archie Mackey cordially invited his Scotch pal, "and I'll buy a drink." To the Mackey domicile last Sunday came the friend, and Archie, himself always a Scotchman and a man of his word, poured a glass full of—mineral oil.

Chairman Abbott almost fainted as he relieved Bill Davy of his dues and Bill audibly wished he had to pay more. "This is so unusual," the chairman managed to stay upright. "Why?" "I'd be making more," Bill explained.

"I've a mind to hire a Jap gardener," Sid Tiers commented. "When we get to Tokio, Hirohito shall plant my chrysanthemums." "Right-o, and Tojo shall fetch the sake, hi-ho," Harry Harvey cheerily concurred.

Chuck Adams, they say, is mousemeat no more. Mousemeat, as Fred Leach might explain, is someone "wise guys" use for fattening up the finances. He followed a pony or two better than "The Shadow" ever did, and they do say Adams backed up a truck to cart his loot away.

Maybe Sherlock Holmes could solve why Eddie O'Rourke showed up for work on his day off; certainly it's much for the gang to explain. Anyway, fatigued by this uncalled-for and entirely unnecessary exertion, 'tis said, Eddie next day applied for a vacation. Later in the week, as compensation perhaps, the office okehed his request and he left, undeterred by the rubber shortage, in his heap for the Northwest.

"It's not for me to brag," Jay Palmeter confided, entrusting his ancient chassis to a heavily cushioned chair, "but if the old saying that woman is as old as she looks and man is never old till he quits looking, is reliable, I should be classed as in the very flower of youth."

Attending industrial classes to prepare for defense jobs, three of our boys displaying considerable aptitude for technical work are Harold Krueger, Carl Madsen and Johnny Enslin.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

Soon it will be March 29th, the date of our club championship match play qualifying round. This year the qualifying round will be played at Sharp Park, and the matches following will be played at handicaps, which will be adjusted after the qualifying round, and on the basis of the player's qualifying score. Sharp is in fine condition, and, with a break in the weather, will remain so. We should look for a fine turnout on that day. Keep the date and place in mind.

Some of our boys must have been lucky, drawing byes in the city championship. Bud Griffin did—and so he's won one round at least. Ron Cameron, our vice-president, won his match by default in the Plymouth flight at Sharp on Sunday. President Straight defeated his opponent in the Sharp Park Club flight 4-3—and there we have two more representatives of the Association going into the second round. The Gallick boys also drew byes.

On Sunday, at the instigation of Vic Lansberry, several of the Association members trekked over to Tilden Regional Park golf course, across the bay. From all reports they didn't do too well—"the course was too vertical," said one of them. And, incidentally, they asked that no names be mentioned, and that especially no scores be told. Those printer-golfer wives who aren't sure where hubby was on Sunday, could drop a few hints about Wildcat Canyon and maybe find out now. As for the unmentionable scores—well, one of the boys who shoots in the championship class, didn't break a hundred!

Saw Al Cantor missing 'em at Sharp on Saturday. He says he's off his stick—but only temporarily, and that he'll be right on again for the tournament. Arthur Barlesi also was at Sharp, getting readied for the March tournament, no doubt.

Keep that 29th of March open. It's the date of your monthly tournament. It's the date of your annual match play qualifying round. Sharp Park is the place. The gang will all be there. You'll join them, of course.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

The annual benefit for W.I.A. organization work took the form this year of a whist party, which was given on the evening of February 24 at the home of Secretary Selma C. Keylich, under management of the ways and means committee chairman, Mrs. Mable Skinner. Mrs. Bebe O'Rourke, chairman of the entertainment committee, looked after refreshments. The hostesses for the evening were Mrs. Johanna

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Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

Allyn and Mrs. Grace Young. There were five tables of whist and one table for players of other games. Sandwiches and coffee and home-made cakes were served. The party was a success both financially and socially.

Right here let us remind readers of the whist party which S.F.W.A. is giving at the Spreckles-Russell Dairy Company, Eighth and Bryant streets, Wednesday, March 18. Cards will follow luncheon which will be served promptly at 12:30 noon. Tickets, at 25 cents, are in the hands of Mrs. Mable Skinner. It is recommended that all intending to go, call Mrs. Skinner as early as possible (Randolph 9036).

Our youngest member, Mary Claire Heuring, who underwent an emergency operation for appendicitis last Friday morning, is apparently recovering nicely. It had been hoped that the operation could be delayed until Mary Claire's severe chest cold could be cleared up, but delay became impossible. However, pneumonia has been avoided, due to the skill of the operating specialist. The child is being built up during convalescence and the expectation is that she will come out of the hospital a well girl.

A plump, perfect little nine-pound cherubic boy named William Edward Welding arrived at 2:35 a.m., February 26, at Mills Memorial hospital, San Mateo, where his young mother, Josephine Donelin Welding, had been waiting for him since 9 a.m. The young father, William Welding, who is staying at the Donelin home during his wife's absence, makes daily visits to San Mateo to become acquainted with his young son. The maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Donelin, get their turn next, when their daughter and her new baby come to them March 12 for several weeks' stay. The youngster's middle name is that of his Grandfather Donelin. Mother and son are getting on well. The father, still pale and wan, is relaxing overstrained nerves by getting the Millbrae home ready for the young son and heir.

SEAMEN'S PAY PROTECTED

The Maritime War Emergency Board announces that seamen on American merchant vessels will receive their usual pay while interned abroad or absent from the United States because of loss of their vessel through enemy action. The decision is retroactive to December 7 and will remain in effect until three months after the end of the war.

GIVE SERVICE MEN A "LIFT"

Enroll in the Service Motor Corps and take part in the patriotic activity of giving rides to men in uniform. Any responsible motorist may join the Corps at offices of the California Automobile Association, where enrollment is open to members and non-members alike. There are no charges. The motorist is issued a red, white and blue windshield sticker bearing the slogan, "Give Them A Lift," and a certificate of identification to be signed by the men who receive rides. War and Navy department orders have been issued stating that the men may accept rides offered by individuals or accredited organizations.

"Level of Living" to Fall

Price Administrator Leon Henderson predicted this week that the "level of living" in the United States would quickly fall below the lowest point of the great depression because so much of the nation's productive capacity would be devoted to war.

In a radio address he said war production will cost the country more than \$50,000,000,000 this year and at least \$75,000,000,000 in 1943.

"In other words, in 1942 as our contribution in the way of the merchandise of death, we are prepared to deliver a greater quantity of goods than this entire nation had to keep it alive in 1932," Henderson declared.

"It means that the level of living within a few short months will be not much above 1932 and that in 1943 we shall surely fall below 1932."

Approximately 600,000,000,000 gallons of water are required annually to quench the thirst of locomotives and to supply other needs of railroads in the United States. This would be sufficient to fill a channel 600 feet in width and 9 feet deep reaching from New York to San Francisco.

State Election This Year. Are You Registered?

Federation Tells Position On "Shortage of Labor"

In the first of the series of hearings held by the State Senate interim committee on economic planning, which was created by the last special session of the Legislature, representatives of labor drove home with force the importance of maintaining all of the social gains won by the organized workers, and the need of greater co-operation from industry to help unravel the many complicated knots tying up the much needed uninterrupted flow of war industry.

The California State Federation of Labor emphatically denied that there was a labor shortage, but maintained that there was a job shortage instead. Testimony from representatives of other branches of the labor movement was to the same effect. Many instances were cited of the employer's complete disregard of labor's proposals to add to greater efficiency of production.

That many of the employers were seeking to exploit the war emergency as a means of lowering wages and of chiseling on their agreements with the unions was another contention advanced by the Federation's representative. Pointing out that low wage levels were responsible for labor shortages, which were being accentuated by the increased war production, was another point brought out as it affected farm labor in California.

As long as wages were so deplorably out of line with the general levels raised by war industry, and with living conditions so abominable, the Federation insisted that there could be no relief for the farm operators until they corrected these evils. It is not a question of labor shortage or job shortage as it pertains to farm labor, but of the low wages paid and the deplorable conditions of work and living maintained in these areas.

In California large-scale farming is more developed than in any other State. Therefore, the lowering of utility costs, easing of mortgage and interest payments and the loosening up of monopoly prices are some of the ways in which the farmer could be helped to meet the higher competition of wages created by the war industries.

Sugar Signup for Everybody

A national registration for War Ration Book No. 1—for sugar—will be held over a four-day period, probably not earlier than the last week in March, the O.P.A. announces.

Approximately 1,400,000 school teachers will serve as registrars. With certain specified exceptions they will enroll every person in the United States.

Officials said ration books will not be given to any individual who has more than eight weeks' supply of sugar. Each individual will have to sign a statement declaring the amount of sugar he has, and each ounce over two pounds per person will be considered above the "normal inventory."

One adult may register for an entire family unit, but a separate ration book will be issued for each member. Others living in the household, but not members of the family unit, must register individually. The weekly ration will be a half-pound for each individual.

WHAT! NO PILLOWS?

A possible pillow shortage confronts the public as the army and navy have announced the letting of contracts for 1,000,000 duck feather pillows and the navy one for 650,000 filled with chicken feathers. New York retailers are said to have been busy tacking up signs, "No Pillows Today."

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LAWYER
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PAY FOR SPECIAL LICENSE NUMBER

Car owners in Florida are able to get auto license plate numbers matching home addresses, telephone numbers and the like by paying an additional \$1 registration fee. The proceeds are used for child relief.

Accidents vs. Strikes

About thirty-two times as much time was lost from illness or injury in industries of the United States last year as there was from strikes, Dr. A. Victor Nasatir, director of the division of industrial hygiene of the Los Angeles health department, recently declared.

"The hidden costs which come as a result of absence from work due to poor health or accidents is a burden which industry can only lessen by increasing attention to industrial health," he said.

"Hidden costs in industry usually lie in the time the employee loses due to accident or the time that he takes to receive first aid. In addition, there is the time it takes to fill the injured man's place and to break another man in.

"All that lost time and labor can be translated into many dollars. The cost of replacement of a man varies from \$200 to \$400."

Federation of Teachers No. 61

By GRACE YOUNG, Secretary

The next regular meeting of Local 61 will be held in the auditorium of the Health Center building, Polk and Grove streets, on the afternoon of Monday, March 9, at 4 o'clock.

Appearing in the Kansas City *Journal* on February 6 was an editorial, with the caption, "Teacher Joins the Union." It indicates that others, not connected with either the labor movement or with the teaching profession, are beginning to recognize the value and need of teachers' unions. Secretary-Treasurer Kuenzli of the American Federation of Teachers has stated that this editorial "represents such a condensation of sound A. F. of T. philosophy as to represent almost a 'Gettysburg Address' on teacher unions." The editorial follows:

"Why shouldn't Kansas City teachers join a union if they want to?

"This is an age of organization. Everybody is organized—from stevedores to millionaire manufacturers. There are taxpayers' organizations for holding down school costs, including teachers' salaries. There are a thousand and one pressure organizations working for bigger slices of state revenue for this cause or that. Unless the teachers organize in self-protection, they will find themselves jostled to the end of the line.

"The American Federation of Teachers is a unit in the A.F.L. It follows a 'no strike' policy and devotes its efforts to protecting the teacher's interest in matters of policy and legislation.

"Those interests must be protected if the standard of education is to be protected and improved. When teachers are buffeted about from pillar to post and their security is imperiled, there is no incentive for competent men and women to make a career of teaching. The schools lose them to other professions. After a time the bulk of the teaching personnel becomes composed of the aged on one hand and on the other young women who plan to teach only long enough to finance their trousseaus.

"When such conditions prevail, the taxpayer is not getting his money's worth in educational results.

LUXOR CABS
THE OFFICIAL UNION
LABEL EXHIBITION CABS
ORDWAY 4040
Strictly Independent

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The Des Moines (Ia.) Mailers' Union has negotiated a new contract with the newspaper publishers of that city which calls for 4 per cent increase in the scale. The present scale, day and night, is \$46.30. The new scale, day and night, effective for one year, will be \$48.15.

Though "tipping the beam" a few notches less in avoirdupois, Edward H. Hoertkorn has fully recovered from his recent attack of neuritis, and returned to work on the *Daily News*, looking the picture of health.

Edward P. Garrigan of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel began his two weeks' vacation with pay the first of the week.

A. Sultan, who has been a student in naval engineering for some time, has secured enlistment as an oiler on one of the coast naval vessels.

Those members who have been attending trade schools, and also those having obtained employment in defense industries, report satisfactory results. Again proving that experience gained at the mailing profession frequently leads to the mailer's success in showing an aptness and adaptability when enlisting in other professions and trades.

Ollie Frintrop, of the *Chronicle* chapel, who has been a sufferer from athlete's foot ailment, reports being well along on the road to recovery.

Some of the larger printers' locals which have indorsed Progressive candidates are: New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Sacramento, Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Newark, Cincinnati, Seattle, Portland, Oakland, Dallas.

Oakland Mailers' Union indorsed Independent candidates 17 to 0, excepting one vote for Hurd, Progressive.

Clerical Positions Open for Men

Wide range in clerical positions for men and boys is now being announced by the federal government, for civilian work in California and Hawaii. Clerks experienced as material checkers, timekeepers, or general clerks are being sent to Honolulu to fill positions paying \$1800 a year. Transportation from the appointee's home and return upon satisfactory completion of the job is furnished.

Similar clerical positions for duty as labor material checker are open on the mainland—Oakland, San Francisco and Alameda. These jobs pay \$1620 yearly.

Young men without experience are being given an opportunity for federal employment as messengers at \$1080. Men experienced as typists or typist clerks may secure employment at \$120 or \$135 monthly, while experienced male stenographers are being hired at beginning salaries of \$1620.

Information concerning these positions may be obtained from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Federal building, San Francisco.

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S. F. Labor Council

The Labor Council meets the second and fourth Saturdays, at 3 p. m., at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 214, Labor Temple. Headquarters phone MArket 6304. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 1 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 2 p. m. The Union Label Section meets first Saturday, at 1 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Saturday Afternoon, February 28, 1942

Meeting called to order at 3:20 o'clock by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Saturday afternoon, February 28, 1942.) Called to order at 2 o'clock by Chairman Thomas A. Rotell. The roll was called and absentees noted. The following delegates were examined and having given proof of citizenship were found to have the required union labels: Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 491, Nick Vaiana. Elevator Operators No. 117, Philip Deredi. United Garment Workers No. 131, Catherine Granville. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, Walter Duran. Operating Engineers No. 164, Carl Davidson. Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362, Jack Maltester. Street Carmen, Division 518, David Manuck. Teamsters No. 85, Ed Allen, James F. Cronin. Upholsterers No. 28, James Ritchie. Web Pressmen No. 4, Thomas Hines. Delegates obligated and seated.

Communications—Filed: The following acknowledged our telegram of February 13 regarding passage of H. R. 6559 and promised support of this bill: U. S. Senator Sheridan Downey, Congressmen Richard J. Welch and Thomas Rolph. National Education Association of the United States (Harriet M. Chase, chief assistant to the secretary), acknowledging receipt of resolution adopted by the Council February 7. D. V. Nicholson, campaign director, American Red Cross, inclosing receipts covering contributions made by member A.F.L. unions listed in our letter of February 17. Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council for February 21. Weekly News Letters from the California State Federation of Labor, dated February 24 and March 3. Communication from President William Green, A.F.L., regarding that portion of the executive council's report to the annual convention entitled "Compliance with Law and Lawful Procedure." The action taken upon this matter was as follows: "That its affiliates take prompt action whenever racketeering, wrongdoing or other crime is engaged in by any of their officers or members which tends to bring dishonor on the trade union movement. To that end the A.F.L. will give every aid and support to its affiliated organizations. In order to further the program of wiping out racketeering and crime wherever it may exist, the American Federation of Labor directs all central bodies to refuse the seating of any delegate from a union, who has been convicted of serious wrongdoing which reflects dishonor on the trade union movement; and such delegate if convicted after being seated shall be unseated by such central labor body." And that central bodies and state federations of labor give all assistance possible

to the officers of the National Federation of Rural Letter Carriers in their efforts to organize rural letter carriers; called their attention to the non-union policy pursued by the American Book Company, also called upon central bodies and state federations of labor to co-operate with affiliated organizations of public employees—state, county and municipal—in the efforts which are being put forth to secure deserved advances in salaries and wages. From the California State Federation of Labor, stating that its executive council at its last meeting, February 14 and 15, at the Clift hotel, San Francisco, adopted the following: That the metropolitan press, controlled by the monied interests, not only fails the mass citizenry of this country but actively opposes their interests; recently in California the press has carried on a disguised campaign in favor of Slave Bill 877; that the members of organized labor support their own labor press and thereby help it grow and develop into a main news source for labor. From the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Inc., acknowledging receipt of our letter of February 17 inclosing check in the amount of \$135. From the executive council, California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees, stating it is their desire to co-operate in every way with the San Francisco Labor Council.

Donations: The following contributions were received for the American Red Cross: Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362, \$818.90; Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989, \$335.14 (a number of their members contributed direct through their employers); Laundry and Cleaning Drivers No. 256, \$2000; Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117, \$78; Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen No. 30, \$961.35; United Garment Cutters No. 45, \$98; Automotive Machinists No. 1305, \$1526.40; Millinery Workers No. 40, \$214.85; Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 24, \$2000. The following contributions were received for the Radio Program: Waitresses No. 48, \$364.56; Lumber Clerks No. 2559, \$166.25. The following contributions were received for the defeat of Slave Bill 877: Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362, \$232; Lumber Clerks No. 2559, \$166.25. **Publicity Fund**: The following unions contributed to this fund (according to membership) as requested in our letter of February 5, 1942: Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, \$50; Cloakmakers No. 8, \$10.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Mrs. Oscar Sutro, Jr., of the American Women's Voluntary Service, addressed the Council regarding the formation of a Women's Volunteer Auxiliary to assist air raid wardens in districts all over the city.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Wholesale Liquor Drivers and Salesmen No. 109, requesting that B. Mirsky & Son, 468 Third street, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list. Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1071, requesting that the matter of the Morek Brush Company, Eighth and Tehama streets, be referred to the executive committee of the Council.

Referred to the Law and Legislative Committee: Communication from Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, regarding H. R. 1844, a bill permitting Filipinos in this country to secure citizenship papers.

Request Complied With: California State Federation of Labor, announcing a conference of all unions north of Fresno for Sunday, March 8, 1942, 12 o'clock noon, at the Labor Temple, 2111 Webster street, in Oakland, the purpose being to mobilize our whole strength to keep Slave Bill 877 from becoming a law in November. Motion made to send two delegates; carried.

Resolutions: From the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, asking that this Council adopt their resolution stating that it is necessary for the navy to have permanent possession of Treasure Island in the interests of national defense and that we go on record as supporting our naval commanders and denouncing all policies of impediment; moved to adopt; carried. A resolution was submitted by J. Goldberger, H. McNally, Joseph Lynch, Thomas White, P. J. Deredi and William McRobbie as fol-

lows: That the San Francisco Labor Council recommend a congressional investigation of the rubber shortage and of the personnel and administration of the tire rationing program; that representatives of organized labor employed in the automobile delivery service be represented on all national and local tire rationing boards and committees, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to persons named in the resolution; moved to adopt; carried. (See resolutions in full in another column.)

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Saturday, February 28, 1942.) Called to order at 1 p. m. by President Shelley. In the matter of the resolution submitted by Delegate Cancilla of Chauffeurs No. 265, requesting that the Council meet on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, your committee recommends endorsement; this will be put into operation for the next two months and your committee will again take up the advisability of changing the meeting date at that time; the executive committee is to meet on the same days; matters of urgency will be taken care of by the calling of special meetings. The matter of American Federation of Government Employees No. 51 withdrawing from the Council was referred to the secretary to notify this union of its arrearage to the Council and to prevail upon them to continue their affiliation. The matter of Window Cleaners No. 44, requesting strike sanction against the Peck-Judah Travel Service because of discharge of a member and employing someone else, will be held in committee awaiting a report from the union and the employer. The matter of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders and their controversy with Blum's restaurant was referred to the Joint Board to have all parties present at a meeting in the library of the Council, Friday, March 6, at 10:30 a. m.; the matter will be held in committee awaiting result of said conference. In the matter of the Schor Manufacturing Company and the promise of the employer to sign the agreement of Production Machine Operators No. 1327, it was reported that the employer had failed to live up to his agreement and your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted in the event of his failure to sign the agreement. Meeting adjourned at 2:30 p. m. The report and recommendations of the committee as a whole were adopted.

Reports of Unions—Chauffeurs—Report their organization has purchased \$50,000 worth of Defense Bonds. Musicians—Request all to listen to "This, Our America" program now on the air at 8 o'clock every Monday evening; thanked the officers of the Council for assistance to save the Symphony and the Opera in this city; request all to assist their members who are out of work as the result of mechanical music. Office Employees No. 13188—Have purchased \$2000 worth of Defense Bonds. Retail Department Store Clerks No. 1100—Reported strike of stores settled; thanked all who assisted, principally President Shelley and the Grocery Clerks. Jewelry Workers—Have instructed members to listen to radio program. Boilermakers No. 6—Explained the situation regarding overtime on holidays and questioned the right of some so-called Americans to criticize the union as to loafing on the job.

New Business—Brother George Johns, reporting on labor's participation in volunteering for civilian defense, stated that while labor as a whole has been co-operating in this program certain unions have been falling down and not doing their part. Labor had to recognize at the start of this emergency that it had a definite job to do in registering and signing up to help in civilian defense. A lot of organizations have done magnificent work in that regard. The plumbers, for instance, under the guidance of Jack Smith of the Building Trades Council, have done a swell job in setting up a demolition squad. At this particular time, however, we find registration falling off, and this is to be deplored as the things which we are at present reading in the newspapers about what is happening in the Far East, as well as what has happened near Santa Barbara, indicate that this is no time to relax our efforts. The situation is daily growing more serious and something ought to be done about spurring on those unions that have not been co-operating in the past. Brother Johns made a motion that the president be instructed to appoint a committee working out of the Labor Council to assist in the registration of volunteers in civilian defense. Motion concurred in. Brother Butti of the Musicians and Sister Peggy Fleming volunteered.

Receipts, \$7,286.24; **expenses**, \$8,637.65. Meeting adjourned at 5:25 o'clock.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary

"The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible . . ."—George Washington.

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Resolutions

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing on page 10 of this issue, the following resolutions were adopted by that body at its meeting held last Saturday afternoon:

TIRE RATIONING PROGRAM

Whereas, There is widespread public confusion with regard to the shortage of rubber and the administration of the tire rationing program; and

Whereas, Executives of industry are in charge of the organization of this phase of the war effort, and the members of organized labor employed in the national automobile delivery system are not adequately represented in the personnel and the administration of this program; and

Whereas, The cash-and-carry program is resulting in a greater use of tires by the individual consumer; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council recommends a congressional investigation of the rubber shortage and of the personnel and administration of the tire rationing program; be it further

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council recommends that representatives of organized labor employed in the automobile delivery service be represented on all national and local tire rationing boards and committees; be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the senators and congressmen representing California at Washington, and to Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

NAVAL BASE ON TREASURE ISLAND

Whereas, The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, in an open letter to Mayor Rossi and the press, has expressed opposition to the United States navy acquiring a permanent naval section base at Treasure Island; and

Whereas, The American Legion's policy for national defense has been and always will be predicated upon the advice of military and naval experts; and

Whereas, The highest naval experts have stated that it is necessary for the navy to have permanent possession of Treasure Island in the interests of national defense; and

Whereas, The Navy Department's policy is to develop the navy to a maximum in fighting strength and ability to control the sea; and

Whereas, Location of shore activities vital to fleet and patrol operations must be constructed on such sites and in such manner as will promote the greatest security against air and other attacks, and to apply this policy for the public good as a whole and not to satisfy any selfish sectional interest; and

Whereas, The grave situation now confronting us does not allow for any temporizing or dithering, and preparations for national defense should not be impeded by an active or passive resistance on the part of any individual or group of individuals; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Building Trades Council hereby strongly and emphatically goes on record as supporting our naval commanders and denouncing all policies of impediment.

TO HIRE WOMEN AT MARE ISLAND

The Mare Island navy yard commandant announces that examinations to establish a list of women workers at the yard will be held soon. The women will be hired from this list to fill vacancies in the "mechanic learner" class, apprentices at manual occupation trades. They will be paid 50 cents an hour, time and one-half for overtime, and will work a forty-hour week. They will perform light manual labor. Application cards may be obtained from the civil service examiner at any post office or federal employment office. The announcement emphasized that the yard was not hiring women to replace men, but that they would be added as men joined the armed services or were transferred.

HE'S AN ALAMEDA MAN

The navy petty officer whose cryptic report, "Sighted sub, sank same," after an encounter with an enemy U-boat was revealed several weeks ago, was disclosed last week to be Donald Francis Mason of Alameda.

OLD ENGINES BACK ON JOB

Most of ninety old locomotives which had been taken out of service by the Pennsylvania Railroad are now back on the job, helping to win the war. Reconditioned, they are hauling war supplies and finished products.

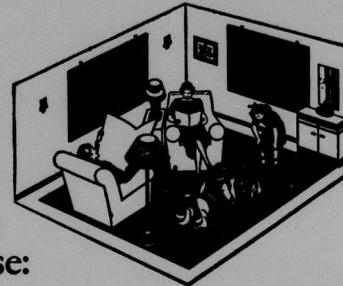
Unemployment Payments Mount

A 48 per cent increase in unemployment insurance benefit payments from December to January, resulting from layoffs caused by conversion of plants to war production and curtailment of non-defense industries, is reported by Paul V. McNutt, federal security administrator. The most marked increase occurred in Michigan.

A truck load of negroes is en route from Georgia to asparagus fields in the Walnut Grove district, A. E. Morrison, Sacramento County agricultural agent, said last Friday.

How to Blackout.....

*and still have LIGHT
for safety and comfort!*



**Civilian Defense
Authorities advise:**

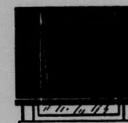
- 1 Select one or more rooms where the family may assemble during a blackout. Consider size of room, adequacy of furnishings and access to kitchen, bathrooms and halls.
- 2 Arrange installations for complete blacking out of all windows, transoms and skylights in the selected room, employing one of the officially approved methods recommended by Civilian Defense Authorities.
- 3 Provide your blackout space with ample lighting facilities so that family activities may continue... games for the children, reading and other diversions for the adults. Light and occupation help banish fear.
- 4 Simple, easy to use blackout devices are preferable. Build them so that they can be quickly utilized or applied. In the absence of air raid alarms, live as you are accustomed to live.

RECOMMENDED BLACKOUT METHODS

(LEFT) Drapes of opaque materials, made extremely full with ample overlap on all edges. Attach firmly on sides to prevent light leakage at window edges.



(LEFT) Removable frames or panels of opaque material fitted to window space. Where such panels are used they should be hung on flexible fixtures to swing freely inward and thus escape shattering effect of concussion.



(RIGHT) Roll shades or removable hanging shades of opaque material. Provide battens or other means to prevent escape of light at sides of windows.

★ ★ RECOMMENDED BLACKOUT MATERIALS ★ ★

REINFORCED BUILDING PAPER	or other completely opaque paper, fibreboard or cardboard.	BLACK SATIN
BLACK TWILL	AWNING FABRIC OR DUCK CLOTH	BLACK COTTON FLANNEL
BLACK SALICIA	COMPOSITION-TREATED CLOTH	DENIM

Use only tested qualities of these materials, fully light proof.



ASK FOR HANDBOOK
Ask at any P. G. & E. office for handbook of plans and specifications for blackout preparation of your home. For official answers to your questions call your local Civilian Defense Council.

P.G. and E.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY



6X-343

156,000 Added to Rolls In California Factories

California manufacturing industries employed 482,000 factory wage earners in January, 1942, a gain of 156,000 over January, 1941, George G. Kidwell, Director of Industrial Relations, announced this week.

The figure for January does not include office, clerical, sales, executive, managerial, technical or professional personnel which is estimated at approximately 100,000 for manufacturing industries. Factory payrolls were up more than 92 per cent above a year ago.

Contrasted with sharp increases in employment in defense and many non-defense industries, employment in California automobile plants was down about 38 per cent below January a year ago, due to sharp curtailment of production. A large number of firms in various industries reported reduced employment due to shortage of materials, priorities, decreases in production quotas and other war measures. Small firms principally were affected.

Overtime work and wage-rate increases continue to be reflected in higher weekly and hourly earnings. Working time averaged 42.3 hours per week in January for all manufacturing industries combined, contrasted with 38.6 hours a year ago. Average weekly earnings in factories rose to \$40.37 in January, from \$37.77 in December, and \$30.82 in January, 1941. Similarly average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries rose to 95.3 cents, from 92.7 cents in December and 79.8 cents in January a year ago.

The San Francisco industrial area factories employed 50 per cent more wage earners in January, 1942, than in January of last year. Plant pay rolls doubled during the same period. Average weekly earnings in manufacturing plants amounted to \$42.97 in January compared with \$40.35 in December and \$32.73 in January, 1941. Working time averaged 40.9 hours per week in January, 1942, contrasted with 37.3 hours per week a year ago and 40 hours per week in December. Average hourly earnings increased to \$1.05 in January, 1942, from \$1.01 in December and 88 cents in January of last year. Among the non-manufacturing industries a seasonal decline between December and January was reported by retail trade establishments but the level of employment in this industry was approximately 7 per cent above January, 1941.

In the Los Angeles industrial area weekly earnings in all manufacturing industries combined averaged \$39.95 during January compared with \$37.14 in December and \$30.15 in January a year ago. Factory wage earners in the Los Angeles industrial area worked an average of 43 hours per week in January, 1942, compared with 40 hours per week in January, 1941.

Average hourly earnings of factory workers rose to 93 cents in January from 90 cents in December and 76 cents in January of last year.

Butter and Egg Workers' New Scale

A 10-cent-per-hour wage increase for men and women workers in the butter and egg industry has been negotiated by Butchers' Union No. 115, Milton S. Maxwell, international vice-president, announced this week.

The raise for egg canders, butter wrappers and others involved goes into effect immediately and was negotiated under contract provisions which open wage agreements to discussion every six months.



SAN FRANCISCO JOINT COUNCIL OF TEAMSTERS

President - John P. McLaughlin
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
Office:
Room 303, Labor Temple
2940 Sixteenth Street
Tel. UNDERhill 1127

Emblem of Teamsters
Chauffeurs, Warehousemen
and Helpers of America

BAN AGAINST BARMNAIDS

William Bonelli of Los Angeles, member of the State Board of Equalization for that district, announced last week regulations prohibiting employment of female bartenders have been held constitutional by the appellate division of the Los Angeles Superior Court. Bonelli was quoted as saying: "Now that there no longer is any doubt about the constitutionality of this section, any future violations will be prosecuted."

New Parley on Key System Wages

At the request of a War Labor Board representative, the Key System and Oakland Street Carmen No. 192 were to make another attempt to negotiate a settlement to the wage dispute involving East Bay and transbay transportation networks. The negotiations were scheduled to begin Wednesday.

Wage Boost Awarded N. Y. Building Service Workers

A new agreement covering 435 buildings and 7500 building service employees in the mid-town area of New York City has been signed between Building Service Employees No. 32-B, and the Mid-Town and Penn Zone Realty Associations.

The agreement, providing for wage increase of 10 per cent amounting to \$1,131,000 annually, was based upon an award made by Arthur S. Meyer, chairman of the State Mediation Board, acting as special mediator in negotiations begun December 1.

The new contract, providing for a closed shop, is retroactive to February 4 and will remain in effect for three years. Under the agreement the wage and hour clauses may be reopened on February 3, 1943, and 1944.

The agreement provides for overtime pay at the rate of time and three-quarters for all employees except watchmen who work in excess of the weekly schedule of forty-six hours a week. Employees now earning above the minimum wage scales are protected by the 10 per cent blanket increase.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle
Salon de Beaute).
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
Bruce, E. L., Company, Inc., flooring, 99 San Bruno
Avenue.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of
Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal,
Country Gentleman.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers.
150 Post.
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.;
Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.;
Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.;
Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford
Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Emporium, The, 835 Market.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and
workingmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Notice of Public Hearing In Manufacturing Industry

The Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of California gives notice that it will hold a public hearing in the Manufacturing Industry in the auditorium of the State Building, at Los Angeles, on Saturday, March 14, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of taking evidence on minimum wages, maximum hours of work, and standard conditions of labor in that industry, and taking evidence for or against the recommendations of the Manufacturing Wage Board to the Industrial Welfare Commission.

In the office of the Division, located at 515 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, and at offices in Fresno, San Diego and Los Angeles, there is available to interested persons for study the findings and recommendations of the Manufacturing Wage Board.

The Manufacturing Industry is defined as follows: Any industry or business operated for the purpose of preparing, producing, making, altering, repairing, finishing, processing, inspecting, handling or assembling any goods, articles, or commodities, in whole or in part, and includes any industry engaged in any operations or occupations in any manner connected with the above; and includes the wrapping, bottling, packaging, or preparation for display thereof; *except* (1) The canning, preserving, processing, freezing and handling of sea foods; (2) The canning, preserving and freezing of fruits and vegetables; (3) Motion picture production; (4) Clerical, professional and technical services within the industry.

"Let our schools teach the nobility of labor and the beauty of human service; but the superstitions of ages past—never."—Peter Cooper.

William H. Hansen	Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin	President
Geo. J. Amussen	Secretary

UNITED UNDERTAKERS
Established July, 1883
1096 SOUTH VAN NESS AVENUE at Twenty-second Street
Telephone VAlenzia 5100
NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

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Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Penney, J. C., Co., Inc., 867 Market.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue,
Oakland.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Mission and Army Streets.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair
Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.